## A DOS PASSOS COMMERCE LAW

LAWYER OFFERS SOME SUGGES-TIONS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Would Leave Railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and as to Other Combinations, Let Juries Declue if They Are Illegal or Injurious to the Public.

John R. Dos Passos, a lawyer, with the consent of President Roosevelt, made public yesterday a letter which he had writte to the President relative to future legislation governing corporations, Mr. Dos Passos takes issue with the President's statement that in the last four years much of substantial value has been accomplished in curbing corporate evils, and aserts that thus far, in actual results, absolutely nothing has been accomplished respecting "the few obnoxious corporations," The Sherman anti-trust law he characterizes as a "dead failure,"

Mr. Dos Passos includes in his letter a draft of an amended Sherman law which he believes would be efficacious. The most radical change he suggests is that cases under the law be passed upon by a jury instead of being left to the Judges alone.

"In my judgment," says Mr. Dos Passos, "the whole subject of trusts must be bodily carried out of the field of politics and placed in the domain of pure legislation. You are the only individual who can accomplish this removal. Your courage, independence, knowledge and patriotism naturally make you a dictator in this particular field. A rare opportunity is thus presented to you. Within the limits of reason both parties will follow you. On the other side, in the hands of politicians the question will receive

neither proper nor intelligent treatment," Mr Dos Passos tells the President that the Sherman anti-trust act is an illustration of partisan political legislation; that it fails to distinguish between good and bad combinations, and that it also fails to give the courts the real power to do so. Mr. Dos Possos believes a general law should be passed to reach all evils, but it should not be condemnatory of all combinations,

"The criminality of a few men who have used their positions, means and influence to rob the people and accumulate colossal fortunes should not be used as full proof to condemn railroad or other modern methods of combination.

Mr. Dos Passos asks the President not to let the theorists deceive him in the matter of capitalization. It cannot be established by law, he asserts, whether capitalization should be based upon the actual market value of a plant or its earning capacity.

Mr. Dos Passos heartily commends to the President's attention as showing the tendencies of modern promoters the charter of the Northern Securities Company. After concentrating in one company the power to control all the shares of the railroads of this and other countries the organizers could, under the charter, proceed to purchase all the shares of the banks, national and international, and then wind up, according to Mr. Dos Passos, by buying the shares of all commercial companies.

"The greed for money, once fairly developed," writes the lawver, "is insatiable; and the parched tongue of the promoting banker must be kept wet by new and fresh draughts of promotion money. His first step in the Northern Securities Company was railroads, and then by successive leaps from the crag of bank shares to the point industrial interests are where industrial interests are oncentrated he finally lands in his haven and owns everything—railroads, banks, manufacturing plants, mills and ships; the world would be a support of the corrections of the corrections.

ing plants, mills and ships; the world would become in due course the slave of the corporations, with every incentive to human ambition and industry wiped out, and we petty men would walk under the huge legs of this colossus 'and peep about to find ourselves dishonorable graves.'

Mr. Dos Passos, leading the President further into the future, says that if the thoroughly evil syndicates and corporations are permitted to grow, their direct tendency will be "to create a nation of clerks and subordinates." When all the avenues of trade are blocked the people will necessarily become "liveried servants of corporations."

Then it is that Mr. Dos Passos refers to the President's statement about what has been accomplished in the last four

years.
"We have," he writes, "thus far accomplished, in actual results, absolutely nothing respecting these obnoxious corpora-tions. We have hardly scotched the snake—much less killed it. I do not overlook moral force of governmental interventhe moral loce of governments of the moral lock however, has thus far been a dead laintre.
Behold the Northern Securities case! After
months of legal clawing and pulling, during which time the public were mystified
by dull, technical, legal discussions and manœuvring, the corporation shares im-mensely increased in value and the original shares were returned to their owners at a handsome profit. If this be death, how many will seek it? Why was it not ground inany will seek it? Why was it not ground to pieces under the heavy judgment of the law? There was no effort to forfeit the property. If trafficking in shares constitutes commerce, as the Supeme Court has solemnly declared, why was not the forfeiture clause of the anti-trust law applicable?

The tendencies of judicial utterances and of public thought ran counter to any such combination. Besides, it was done in the teeth of the State statutes which in the teeth of the State statutes which expressly prohibited the railroads from combining. The organizers of this project, with malice aforethought, took their chances. They reasoned that they could in due course of delay 'beat' the law. And they have succeeded—well, very well—at the sacrifice, among other things, of good differential properties. the sacrifice, among other things, of good citizenship, which you delight so much to dwell upon, begging your fellow citizens to respect the law. If the seeds of your wisdom and advice find no soil in the breasts of prominent, rich and intelligent individuals, how can you expect them to bear fruit in the unfertilized souls of the commoners?

moners?
"The Northern Securities litigation was a roaring farce at the expense of the morale of the law. Its progenitors saturated the roaring farce at the expense of the morale of the law. Its progenitors saturated the courts with the idea that the company must be handled tenderly—with white gloves—which was unmitigated humbug."

Mr. Dos Passos tells the President that any anti-trust law which he proposes should not apply to railroads. He says further that the framers of the Sherman act never intended that it should apply to railroads.

"Leave them and their actions," says the lawyer, "in respect to the adjustment of rates and business to the Interstate Commerce Commission. That body now possesses ample power in the premises. Industrial combinations are one thing, railroad corporations distinctly another."

Industrial combinations are one thing, railroad corporations distinctly another."
The law which Mr. Dos Passos suggests to the President, besides introducing the jury system, would make the proceeding under the act summary. Under it also the public is not dependent on public officials to enforce the law, for it may be set in section by any citizen residing in the discontinuous control of the c to enforce the law, for it may be set in motion by any citizen residing in the district where an offence is committed. It specifically eliminates railroad corporations from the effects of the law, and imitating the system of the common law defines no offence, but provides generally that all acts, combinations, &c., against interests trade or commerce injurious to inst all acts, combinations, &c., against interstate trade or commerce injurious to the people of the United States are illegal. It is left to the jury to determine what acts are injurious and to the Judge to decide whether they fall within the commerce whether they fall within the commerce clause of the Constitution. The penalties are practically the same as in the Sherman

Mr. Dos Passos says in concluding his

BOGUS CATHOLIC BEGGARS. Farley Sends Out a Warning Against a Persian. Archbishop Farley sent out yesterday

through his secretary. James V. Lewis, the following warning: The following information has been re-ceived by Archbishop Farley from Monsignor

Leslis, Apostolic Delegate to Persia:
"A few years ago two young Chaldeans named Petrus and Mirza went to the United States and Canada to collect for the Catholic missions of Persia. As credentials they presented photographs of the Sisters of Charity of Ourmish, Persia. These phographs of the sisters, orphan asylum, etc., were procured by fraud. These two men collected a very large sum of money—a mill-

ion francs-and are now living in princely style in Persia. 'A younger brother, Abirza, is now on his way to the States to work the same scheme which proved so successful for his brothers. This Abirza is an impostor and should be treated accordingly. He pretends to have a letter from Monsignor Oludo, a Catholic Chaldean Bishop. Another impostor on his way is Euvia Nisan, who goes under the name Father Joseph and who has letters forged with the seal of Monsignor Oludo and of the Aposolic Delegate. He should be turned over

No priest nor layman is authorized to collect money for the Catholic missions of

The Archbishop of New York takes this occasion to warn the Catholic people of this city and diocese and the public at large against giving easy credence to any applicants for charitable contributions who can-not show a written approbation of their work from the authorities of the diocese.

There are but too many reasons for such caution. It is well known to us all that this city is never without impostors of this character, who prey upon the benevolent public. These impostors do not hesitate to assume any garb, of either priest or nun. Let no one be deceived by the dress or demeanor of such despicable members of society. Let all on whom solicitors call demand the certificate of their good standing, and since forgery s so often resorted to, as in the case of these collectors, should any doubt exist Chaldean let application be made to the authorities of the diocese for better information

## SUES HUSBAND'S SLAYER.

Widow Hopes to Secure Evidence That Will

Cause Reopening of the Prosecution. ELMIRA, N. Y., June 6.-Hoping to bring out evidence that will be sufficiently strong to secure an order from the Gevernor for a reopening of the criminal prosecution Mrs. Fred Dickerman of Montour Falls, Schuyler county, has brought a damage action for \$50,000 against Fred C. Scobey of Watkins for the murder of her husband. In it she alleges that undue influence was brought to bear to prevent an indictment by the Schuyler county Grand Jury.

Last October Scobey discovered his wife out riding with Dickerman, who was proout riding with Dickerman, who was proprietor of a hotel in Montour Falls. He shot at the wagon, wounding Dickerman in the leg. Then Scobey boarded a train in Watkins, the shooting having taken place near that village, and went to Montour Falls. There he saw Dickerman attempting to get on the same train. Scobey fired several times, Dickerman finally falling mortally wounded. Three days later he died, first making a deposition setting forth these facts.

Scobey never denied the shooting. He was arrested, but after spending one day

was arrested, but after spending one day in jail was released by Supreme Court Justice Smith of this city on \$10,000 bail. His father is a wealthy banker in Watkins. The next Schuyler county Grand Jury failed to find an indictment and the bail band was in course of time cancelled.

failed to find an indictment and the ball bond was in course of time cancelled. In her complaint Mrs. Dickerman alleges that the prosecuting officers of Schuyler county did not subpœna witnesses who could have given evidence which would have brought about an indictment. The case will be called for trial here next week. If evidence such as Mrs. Dickerman expects is brought out she will place the matter before Gov. Hughes.

#### WOULDN'T COAL THE NOORDAM. Members of the Crew Refuse to Do Longsheremen's Work.

Members of an extra force of stokers and firemen brought by the Holland-America liner Noordam to this country and asked to assist in coaling the ship refused to work yesterday, though they were to be paid extra for the work. It had been arranged by the company that in order to keep within the law the members of the crew would not go ashore.

When the men learned that they were to do the work of strikers they refused to work. It was said that the Holland-America Line will get over the difficulty by using an automatic coal hoist, such as has been in use for some time by the North German Lloyd Line, Strike Leader Connors said yesterday

that some of the members of the crews of ships who have done longshoremen's work have sent the extra money they received to the union to help the strike

"It was pay day for the men among the strikers who needed money," he said, "and about 300 of them were relieved. We also paid money to about 300 of them on Satur-day."

day."

Connors would not say what money each man received, but he said that no one accepted relief except he was in urgent need. It is estimated that there are at least 10,000 longshoremen still on strike, and it is admitted by representatives of the companies that they would be glad to have old men back in many cases in place of the new men.

## THREATENS A RECORDER.

Black Hand Letter Tells Kennell of New Durham, Who Got a Bomb, to Deliver \$300.

Capt. Leonard Marcy of the North Bergen police hadn't made up his mind last night whether a Black Hand letter found in the hallway of Recorder Joseph Kennell's hallway of Necorder Joseph Leinen's home in New Durham was written by jokers or persons who really meant that they would kill the Magistrate and his daughter if he didn't place a roll of \$300 at the gate of the Hoboken Cemetery in New Durham next Wednesday night. The letter was signed "B. H." and was adorned with a skull and crossbones.

was signed "B, H." and was adorned with a skull and crossbones.

On Wednesday somebody left a homemade bomb near the telephone in the Recorder's office. It contained real powder and the police are sure it was intended to go off. They have been working overtime on the bomb mystery without making any headway. The Recorder is not worrying about the bomb of the Black Hand letter.

#### ACCEPT N. Y. ARCHITECT'S PLANS. Cass Gilbert to Build Central Carnegie Library at St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 6.-After selecting plan submitted by Cass Gilbert of New York as the best for the new Central Carnegie Library building, to be erected at Thirteenth and Olive streets, the library board sent a message to the winning architect in New York asking him to come to St. Louis at once so preliminary work could begin immediately under his supervision. The new building is to cost \$1,200,000, of which Andrew Carnegie donated \$1,000,000.

## Gifts to Jewish Charities.

The will of Louis Josephthal, filed for probate yesterday, leaves \$5,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital to found a bed in his memory, \$2,500 to the Montefiore Home for Mr. Dos Passos says in concluding his "Mr. President, I am not unconscious that in making these suggestions I am doing a real service to the people of the United States. If they need additional enforcement from legal or historical sources I shall feel it my duty to lend you further aid."

ory, \$2,500 to the Alontenore Home for Chronic Invalids, and \$1,000 to the Ethical Society. Mr. Josephthal died on May 28 and directed that if at the time of his death he owned any bonds of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society the bonds should be returned and cancelled. The rest of his estate goes to his wife and shildren.

## JUSTICE HATCH A DISSENTER

OPPOSED TO ROOSEVELT'S CEN-TRALIZATION IDEAS.

He Says Hamilton Did Not Dream of Carrying Federal Power to the Point It Has Reached in a Single Administration -Recalls the Case of Andrew Johnson

ALFRED, N. Y., June 6.-Former Supreme Court Justice Edward W. Hatch in an address to the graduating class of Affred University to-day declared himself uncompromising dissenter from Roosevelt theory of substituting executive will for free and untrammelled egislative action or judicial construction. He sounded a note of warning against further merging of the other two coordinate branches of government into that of President or Governor. He also strenuously objected against going too far in centralizing the governing power at Washington to the weakening of the State governments. He said in part:

To-day, under the guise of necessity as affecting the material welfare of the people, the Federal Government asserts a disposition to enter upon a regulation of those matters the close of the civil war it was supposed had been unquestionably committed to the care of the State, and exercise coercive power in connection therewith

without amendment to the Constitution. This assertion of power and the disposition to execute it has grown up in less than a decade of years. Hamilton in his most advanced proposals, which were based upon distrust of the people to govern themselves, did not dream of carrying Federal power to the point it has reached during a single administration. And the present apparent outlook over the entire country is not alone an acceptance of the outpost already reached, but of a cordial approval and a demand for Where it will end no man may now more.

The great danger which ever confronts us as a free people is that the enumerated powers of government in the three divisions shall overstep their bounds of limitation and one trench upon the other; when either does, t is usurpation-and usurpation of power has destroyed and will destroy human liberty if it is allowed. We are admonished, how-ever, that the activities of the Federal Government are not to stop at the point now reached.

He then referred to Secretary Root's speech warning the States that if they failed to exercise control the national Government would exercise it, and said: Other utterances have proceeded from other public men which are in harmony with this utterance, but none before has been so bold as to stand up in the presence of fortyfive States, holding a commission by their authority, and say that their reserved rights should be taken away unless they adopted certain lines of policy. If the Secretary's language could be construed as meaning that the courts shall find within the bounds of the Constitution constitutional authority for the proposed measure we should have no criticism to make. But the admission that the power to be taken away is reserved to the States excludes such interpretation of the language. The existing rights of the States can only be taken away with the consent or neglect of the Executive, and if so taken away it will be in violation of an oath to support and keep inviolate that instru-It is the same oath which Lincoln took with such a solemn sense of obligation, and which he fulfilled with tremendous vigor. Let us hope that the energy of constitutional

obligation has not died out. Concerning President Roosevelt's domina tion of the legislative situation in Washington, Judge Hatch said:

Forty years ago Andrew Johnson barely escaped impeachment for less interference with claimed congressional rights and prerogatives. He was saved by a single vote. At the present day the Legislature of at least one State has passed resolutions requesting the representatives in Congress to act in all matters of legislation as requested by the Executive. Not alone has the Executive, with the apparent approval of the people, assumed to dictate legislation and legislative policy, but he has also entered the domain of critic of the other coordinate branch of the Government-the judiciary-and subjected the judgment of a Federal Judge who had assumed to determine that a law highly regarded by the Executive was unconstitutional to the most drastic criticism and has commended the decision of another which he approved.

We are told that the Executive office is ex-

alted because of the purity of the distinguished men who fill it. All of us, I think, have our admiration for the courage, the ability, the capacity, the versatility and the purity of in-tention of the Chief Magistrate of the nation and a like belief in the ability, in the courage, in the capacity and in the purity of intention of the Governor of this State. But constitu-tional liberty is higher and above and beyond both. The entering wedge of executive usurpation may be based upon the purest of intentions, but once admitted may in the hands of an unworthy instrument register he downfall of the liberties of the people.

#### COOPER UNION DIPLOMAS Given to 175 Graduates-One of Them a Deaf Mute.

Diplomas were awarded to more than 175 graduates of Cooper Union at the forty-eighth annual commencement last night. One of the girls who was called night. One of the girls who was called to the platform by President John E. Parsons of the board of trustees for the award of a prize was Ruby Abrams, a deaf mute. She is a graduate of the art department. The Ethel Cram memorial prize of \$30 for the best panel in oil or water colors was the one she got.

the one she got.

The annual report of the board of trustees shows several gifts, including one of \$20,000 from Mr. Parsons. The number in attendance last year in all departments was 2,721. The largest number in attendance at any one period was 2,503, at which time there were also more than 2,600 on the waiting list. President Parsons said that this was the time when persons with means waiting list. President Parsons said that this was the time when persons with means ought to rally to the support of the institute, for with the funds available he believes the institute will be able to acquire the Tompkins Market property and thus afford accommodations which will allow it to keep pace with the demands that are made on it. Mr. Parsons added that while the trend of educational institutions is north, Cooper Institute desires tutions is north, Cooper Institute desires to remain where it is.

### NO DAISY CHAIN AT WELLS. June 80 Cold That Not Even Dalsy Buds Can

Be Found Around the Girls' College. AUBORA, N. Y., June 6.—The Wells College girl graduate is in despair. The cold May was not good for spring flowers and there

was not good for spring flowers and there can be no daisy chain for commencement. As the daisy chain and the outoor play are the two prettiest happenings at graduation time, what will they do?

There aren't even daisy buds to be found in Aurora, so the Wells girls will make their chain of mapie leaves and have their play, Tennyson's "Foresters," out of doors unless it rains "pitchforks." They say they have got used to the cold and won't mind that.

W. L. Bettemley Wins Mckim Fellowship. It was announced to-day from Columbia University that the McKim travelling University that the Schill Gaveling fellowship in architecture at Columbia had been won by W. L. Bottomley. The fellowship was founded by Charles F. McKim and entitles the holder to a year's study and travel in Rome, under the hospitality of the American Academy, at the

Boston University Makes Medical Course

Five Years BOSTON, June 6.-Dean John P. Suther-BOSTON, June 6.—Pean John F. Sattleidand of the Boston University Medical School announced to-day that, beginning next year, the course at the school for the M. D. degree will be increased from four to five years. This is the first medical school in the country to institute the five year course.

### MEXICAN LEGATION NOT STONED. Retiring Minister to Guatemala Declares

That He Was Well Treated.

MOBILE, Ala., June 6.-Some time ago the newspapers of Mexico published a story telling how the Mexican legation in Guatemala City had been stoned by a mob of natives. In reply to a communication from Gov. Juan P. F. Padi<sup>10</sup>1, the Mexican Minister, Señor, F. Gamboa, replied as

MY DEAR SIR: Answering your favor of even date, and as it is always well to be frank, with the greatest pleasure, I beg to state that if any newspapers of my country have published the news that the legation of which I am in charge had been stoned by the in-habitants of this town, they must have been badly informed to say so, as up to date I had never occasion to complain against the good people of Guatemala that I had even been shown a particle of ill feeling against the sacred interest I am representing or against On the contrary, the people in mass and

even individually have shown me an unmistak-able affection, which has greatly honored me. For this very reason I beg you to express to people of Guatemala my thankfulness and that I leave them gratefully, and nobody better than you, on account of the position you hold as governor of this department, will be able to express my wishes to the pub-The only ones who have troubled and are still doing so, although I thought that this trouble was finished, are the many spies, which without the least courteousness or circumspection watch the street and vicinity in which the legation is located.

If you think it convenient you can publish this letter and in the newspapers of my country I will also publish the same, together with the letter I received from you, in order that the involuntary errors, in stating matters which have not happened, may be rectified. F. GAMBOA.

The spies referred to, it is declared, were detectives who were watching a building in the same street as the legation in search of persons who were implicated in the attempt made upon the life of President Cabrera. Now that these persons have been arrested there is no longer a need for the detectives and they have been withdrawn and sent to other duties.

It is believed by some that when the

It is believed by some that when the guilty have been punished, as provided for by law, the country will be more peaceful. The establishment of forces at different ports of the country, the Government announces, is simply a precautionary measure, to be ready in case of an invasion some adventurers who are still roaming

The country is prosperous and in a few The country is prosperous and in a few months the Guatemala Northern Railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will be finished. All the necessary material is already on hand and only the construction of a short distance of rails and two bridges is necessary to complete the line, which will revolutionize the trade of the country. GAYNOR RAPS "GABBY LAWYERS."

He Tells Brooklyn Law School Graduates Not to Talk Too Much.

Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor made the principal address at the commencement exercises of the Brooklyn Law School held at the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, last night. The main part of the Justice's speech consisted of a warning to the graduates to refrain from indulging in too much talk, loose or otherwise.

"Every gabby little fellow thinks he has genius," said Justice Gaynor, "and I can hink of no more despicable person on earth han a gabby little ·lawyer."

The Justice then went on to say that genius was a much overrated thing. He declared there was no such thing as genius, except the genius of application, of getting ready and the genius of thinking and observing what was right and what was wrong. President Almon Gunnison of St. Lawrence University, at Canton, N. Y., presided at the exercises and made the introductory address. The Brooklyn Law School is a branch of St. Lawrence University. Dean William P. Richardson of the law school presented the prizes.

The first prize for the highest average in the examination of the junior and senior classes was awarded to Clarence Grover Bachrach, and Meyer Boskey received the second prize of this division. In the postgraduate class the first prize was awarded to Hugh Arthur Mahony and the second to William Harold Dey. Those who received honorable mention for high averages declared there was no such thing as genius,

ceived honorable mention for high averages were Miss Rose Gottlieb, Alphonse Lewis, Richard Edward Nebel, Abraham Rubenstein, Louis Maurice Schimelman, Louis John Moss, Edward Matthew Deegan and Charles Edward McEvoy. Degrees were given to ninety-three

SHIPBUILDERS GRADUATED.

Commencement Exercises at Webb's Academy-Watchern Speaks.

The eleventh annual commencement of Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders was held yesterday afternoon in the academy chapel at Fordham Heights. Stevenson Taylor, president of the board of trustees, spoke briefly on the life and work of the founder of the institution, and then Edward P. Brown presented diplomas to the twelve members of the graduating

class.

Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, made the chief address.

He told the students that the ships which were built now could carry one hundred times as much as the ships of thirty years ago, and that the problem before the naval architect of the future would be not how to construct vessels which could carry more but vessels which would be not how to construct vessels which could carry more but vessels which

which could carry more but vessels which could carry what they carried steadily. "Aim for equilibrum, boys," he said. Then he told a story about an Irishwoman who was denied admittance to this country on the ground that she was anæmic. She argued the matter strenuously with the immigration officers, contending that she was all right extept for seasickness. She said that on the way over she hadn't been able to keep anything on her stomach but her hands.

This story served as an introduction to Mr. Watchorn's classic comments on the excellence of our immigration laws. the excellence of our infiningration laws.

He gave out the prizes, and remarked in this connection that he would rather win a prize in naval architecture than to win the Derby.

The prize students were Howard J. Kerr. Thomas Moore and Merton W. Wales of 1907, and J. Wallace Van Denburg of 1902.

These who received diplomas as master

Those who received diplomas as master ship builders were George Hiram Barber, George Irving Dewey, Elbert Foster Durfee, Charles E. Janes, Howard James Kerr, Roy Proctor Mills, Thomas Moore, Herbert N. Perham, Irving B. Phillips, Romaine Charles Price, Merton Walter Wales and Frank Byington Worden.

#### DONOHUE KEEPS HIS DOCK. Court Won't Even Try the Case While the Swimming Season Is On.

The application of Corporation Counsel Ellison to have the suit brought by Philip F. Donohue against the city set down for trial earlier than October next was denied yesterday by Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court.

Donohue brought suit to restrain the city from cancelling his lease of the dock property at West 135th street. Donohue is a friend of Charles F. Murphy and a good Tammany man. His relations with the McClellan faction are not overcordial, and it was in the course of the McClellan-Murphy fight that the steps were taken to court him.

Justice Dowling some time ago granted Justice Dowling some time ago granted an injunction restraining the city from interfering with Donohue's peaceful enjoyment of the dock pending the trial of his suit for a permanent injunction, and then the case was set down for trial in October. Justice Dowling said that he considered it unfair to attempt to take away the dock from Donohue on pretexts that might not hold good in law at the very opening of the summer season.

# AMONG THE AUTOMOBILISTS

HARD TRIP FOR STARTERS IN N. Y. MOTOR CLUB'S RUN.

fore Than Half of the Twenty-seven,Starters Checked at Albany Before 10 o'Clock Last Night-One Passenger in Accident-Roads Muddy.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6 .- More than half of the twenty-seven starters in the New York Motor Club's endurance run to this city had been checked in at the Hotel Ten Eyek to-night at 10 o'clock. The officials had decided to run the 208.1 miles event in spite of the fact that some Pittsfield motorists had advised them by telephone last night that the roads through the Berkshires were impassable, and of the twenty-nine cars entered all but two were started from Colum-bus Circle yesterday morning at the scheduled time, being sent away at one minute intervals beginning at 6 clock.

The roads were in frightful condition and

all the cars and occupants were plastered with mud when they finished in this city. The first car to be checked in by President Oliver A. Quayle of the New York State mobile Association, the finishing judge was the 24 horse-power Corbin driven by James Corbett, which arrived in front of the Ten Eyck at 6:25 o'clock. The next man to finish was H. Minchenor in a Lozier and the next eight drivers to be checked arrived as follows: C. B. Warren, Haynes; E. L. Camp, Welch; R. L. Lockwood, Reo; Ray Howard, Stoddard-Dayton; P. J. Johnson, Berliet; C. C. Singer, Premier; W. Irving Fick-ling, Stearns, and John Dowers, Corbin.

Later arrivals were: H. M. Davis, Knox C. S. Johnston, Continental; Phil Hines, Pope-Hartford; R. B. Mann, White; E. W. Hudson Mitchell: R. Newton, Stoddard-Dayton; A. L. Kull, Dragen, and S. B. Stevens, Jr., Darracq Some of the others were reported in difficulties along the route and were expected to arrive later.

Several of the cars were delayed in arriving here because their drivers had stopped at the trolley line crossing where the Corbin runabout, No. 29, driven by James Swan, was wrecked and one of its passengers killed. Late to-night the contest committee was of he opinion that none of the finishers had

een able to accomplish the practically im possible task of surviving the run with a perfect score, as the feat of arriving at the eight checking stations en route was rendered doubly severe by the slippery and muddy roads and the many hills on the route. Tire trouble was responsible for a grea

deal of the delay suffered by the contestants, Phil Hines putting five new shoes and six nner tubes on the wheels of his Pope-Hart ford. The rain roaked roads were so narrow in most places that cars could not pass others which they overtook, and there was only about thirty miles out of the two hundred and about thirty miles out of the two hundred and eight miles travelled where the road surface was at all firm, this including the paved streets of the towns and cities en route.

The contest was the longest endurance event ever run over public roads in one day, and was run under harder conditions and over a more trying route than any previous affair of a like nature. The checking stations and their mileage from New York: Tarrytown, 24.6 miles; Cold Springs, 52.7; Poughkeepsic, 75.8; Amenia, 102.2; Great Barrington, 134.8; the luncheon stop, Pittsfield, 135.9; Chatham, 183.9, and Albany, 208.1.

The management of the Ormond-Dayton The management of the Ormond-Daytona beach carnival evidently does not intend that the 1907 Vanderbilt cup race shall be abandoned for want of a course if a circuit cannot be obtained on Long Island upon which the contest may be decided. A representative of the management has been sent to Florida to investigate the proposition of building the proposed land loops at each resentative of the management has been sent to Florida to investigate the proposition of building the proposed land loops at each end of the beach course so as to permit long distance events being contested without having recourse to bothersome controls or neutralizations, or else compelling the contesting drivers to come practically to a standstill in order to make the turns. It is possible that the land loops will be constructed even if it is definitely settled that the Vanderbill cup race be run on Long Island, as the loops would permit long races being run in much faster time than has been possible heretoffore. W. J. Morgan, general manager of the tournaments, has written to most of the prominent automobile manufacturers asking for their opinion regarding the number and character of events which should be included in the programme for the next Florida meet.

In the hope of curbing midnight speeding along the North Shore drives in Chicago, the directors of the Chicago Automobile Club have offered a reward of \$100 for information which will lead to the conviction of the participants in these races. In order to make the case specific the offer was made to apply to a race said to have taken place shortly after midnight, May 13, on Sheridan road, over a course extending from Diversey boulevard to Devon avenue. By taking prompt action at the very outset of the season the directors of the club hoped to be able to forestall a fresh outbreak of popular sentiment against sutomobilists, in which the lawabiding would suffer for the sins of those with less respect for the statutes.

Writers on industrial subjects have been

Writers on industrial subjects have been calling attention to the effect the increase in automobile manufacture has had in stimulating other industries, such as tire making, body building, upholstering, and so forth but according to James Joyce, general manager of the Berliet concern and an accepted authority, the most interesting and important phase of the matter is the great progress the automobile has been responsible for in the strictly mechanical field, as represented by the advancement in the making of machine tools. Mr. Joyce declares that automobile has been responsible for in the strictly mechanical field, as represented by the advancement in the making of machine tools. Mr. Joyce declares that automobile manufacture represents a mechanical development that reaches far beyond the mere design and construction of the cars themselves, and said:

"This phase of the progress that has been made, and is—now being made, is important because without this remarkable development in machine tools, which has been instigated by the demands of motor car making, the improvement of the automobile to its present standard would not have been possible. There has a collateral progress in cars and the tools for making them. With the evolution of the automobile to a stage of practicability, there began a demand in the factories for varieties of machinery never thought of before, and this demand has continued. Not only have the automobile manufacturers had the best brains in their shops designing new machines for making various parts, but those regularly engaged in the business of making machine tools have been steadily at work in the same direction, so that the best mechanical genius of the period has been concentrated on invention of this sort. The consequent advance in factory machinery has had as much to do with the improvement of the automobile as anything else, especially in respect to attaining accuracy and interchangeability in the parts of cars and insuring a reliable product.

"To enumerate the new tool machines to

EASY WIN FOR MISS SUTTON. American Tennis Player Beats Her Opponent in Two Love Sets.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 6 .- Miss May Sutton, the merican tennis player, made her appearance o-day at Manchester in the northern chamto-day at Manchester in the northern cham-pionship tournament. She easily defeated Miss Crook in the first round of the singles by a score of 6-0, 6-0. With Mrs. Hillyard she defeated the Misses Willcocks, 6-2, 6-1, in the women's doubles.



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BROADWAY MAMMOTH AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE. 247, 240 W. 47th and 1780, 1782 Broadway. HARRIMAN'S HORSES WIN.

Miss Bedford's Donner and Blitzen Get the Gate at Plainfield Show. PLAINFIELD, N. J., June G.-Ideal weather nd a full entry list attracted an unusually large crowd to the fourth annual exhibition of the Plainfield Riding and Driving Club, which opened at the club's show grounds today. There were sixteen classes shown this afternoon and great rivalry was displayed in

day. There were streen classes such that afternoon and great rivalry was displayed in each one. Society people from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Morristown, the Oranges and this city were present to applaud their favorite horses. The Avondale Farm, from which J. W. Harriman has entered his string, took the honors of the day with four blues and a yellow, while Reginald Vanderbilt won only one blue and a third.

Miss Emily N. Bedford won three blues and one red, while George Watson captured one second and a third. The local classes were especially good. There was considerable excitement when in Class 11 Miss Bedford was ordered to the gate with Donner and Blitzen. It was said that one of the horses showed lameness. To-morrow there will be special interest in the club's official blue book cup, and on Saturday the feature will be the competition for Thomas W. Lawson's challenge cup.

MAY STOP HERKOMER RACE. More Accidents on Second Day of Tour Cause an Outery.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN. June 6.—The second day of the automobile race for the Herkomer prize from Dresden to Frankfort, produced further from Dresden to Frankort, produced further accidents to-day. Count Arco, one of the arbiters, had a finger crushed in the gear of a car. He was taken to a hospital. Count Koenigsmark's car turned a somer-sault down a hill, and his mechanic was injured. The accidents and the hindrance to traffic are causing an outery to have the race stopped.

Yacht Handicaps for To-morrow Handicapper Theodore Granbery of the andicap yacht racing class has announced the handicaps for the races of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, which will be sailed to-morrow on the Sound. They are as follows:

morrow on the Sound. They are as follows:

First Division—Alert, J. W. Alker, No. 26, allows.
Marguerite, W. F. Clark, No. 18, 35 per cent.;
Tanya, G. P. Granbery, No. 4, and Little Peter
H. T. Weeks, No. 14, 7 per cent, each; Thelema,
A. E. Black, No. 2, and Nalad, J. B. Palmer, No.
1, 10 per cent, each.
Second Division—Rascal, J. J. Dwyer, No. 31
allows Maryola, H. E. Sayre, No. 20, ½ per cent,
Howdy, George Mercer, Jr., No. 6, and Scamp,
W. Murdock, No. 7, 1 per cent, each; Robin Hood,
George Gartland, No. 10, and Montauk W. Sheldon, No. 17, 35 per cent, each; Grasshopper, H.
C. Pryer, No. 8, 4 per cent, Answer, D. Albbott,
No. 21, and Monsoon, B. R. Stoddard, No. 9, 412
per cent, each; Tamerlane, Danlel Bacon, No.
25, 5 per cent, Kenosha, W. R. Berth, No. 12, 514
per cent, Grace II, J. Lambden, No. 29, and Mile,
Modiste, T. J. S. Flint, No. 30, 614
per cent, each;
Vivyen, P. D. Saze, No. 27, 914
per cent,

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